

Go care for him who has borne the
battle, and for his widow and
orphan."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 22, 1906.

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Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association,
with 5,000 members, has earnestly
beseeched Congress to give Statehood.

The groundhog now takes rank as an
undeniable meteorological expert. No
previous balmness of the Winter fools
him.

The feeling among the Republicans
of New York is indicated by Gov. Higgin's
remark that he wanted to give
ex-Gov. Odell "no excuse for working
against the party in the coming election."

Attorney-General Stead, of Illinois,
holds that the new primary laws of
that State apply only to the parties
which, at the last general election,
polled 10 per cent of the vote of the
State. This will exclude all parties but
the Republican and Democratic.

Representative Babcock says that the
House Statehood bill was one of the
greatest legislative outrages ever en-
acted and he is strongly opposed to the
uniting of Arizona and New Mexico
in one State, but favors the admission
of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as
one State.

The attractiveness of Mr. Bryan's
oratorical style—and he is certainly one
of the most fascinating orators that this
country has ever known—does not
manifest itself in his foreign letters.
They are about as woodenly prosy as
anything that appears in the papers.
They have neither information nor
verbal felicity.

Our representatives at Algiers are
only anxious for the Open Door, and
are in favor of policing the country.
It can be done internationally. The
French-Spanish plan is acceptable, if
the officers of the two Nations shall be
responsible to the Diplomatic Corps at
Tangiers. This is probably what Ger-
many will have to accept.

The Democrats are indulging in
pleasant dreams of capturing the next
House. They have 133 seats in the
present House to 252 Republicans, giv-
ing the latter a majority of 114. So
they will have to capture 58 seats to
get a majority. Such a revolution has
never occurred, but that is not saying
it may not happen.

Talk about the law's delays. A case
has just been settled at Saltillo, Mex.,
which has been pending for 112 years.
It involves the right to use the water
in an irrigation district for the first
eight days of every month, and was
begun by the great-grandfather of the
present owner of the land, who gets a
decision in his favor after his land has
lain idle for the whole 112 years.

In spite of the howls of the Socialists
and other professional Jeremiahs, the
wheels of justice seem to be overtaking
capitalist wrongdoers very rapidly.
Last week Charles M. Traver, ex-Presi-
dent of the First National Bank of Con-
necticut, O., and O. C. Little, Cashier,
were sentenced to six years' imprison-
ment in the Ohio Penitentiary for man-
aging false entries in the bank's books
and misapplication of the funds.

The disparity between the wages of
Asia and America is well illustrated
by the experience of the managers of
the electric railroad in Korea. At first
they employed American motormen
and conductors at \$100 per month. In
1903 their contracts were cancelled and
Koreans have been employed in their
places at \$10 per month. The Japanese
will not allow Koreans to be employed
upon any of the steam railroads ex-
cept in the capacity of laborers. All
of the work requiring skill and judg-
ment is put in the hands of the Jap-
anese.

Mr. S. H. Kauffman, President of the
Evening Star Newspaper Co., of Wash-
ington, died in his 77th year, March
15. Mr. Kauffman had not only been
singularly successful in building the
Evening Star into a great and profit-
able newspaper property, but he had
done far better. He had made it a
vigorously able, perfectly clean paper,
free from the slightest suspicion of any
jobbery. In the turmoil of politics in
the National Capital the Star has been
absolutely above suspicion and devoted
solely to the best interests of the coun-
try. This is a far more resplendent
monument to the memory of a man
than any business success, however
great. Mr. Kauffman had to an un-
usual degree the respect and affection
of the people of Washington generally.

William Atkinson Jones, of Virginia,
lost no time in placing himself and
party wrong upon the Mount Dajo
achievement, by a very vicious speech,
in which his intemperance of adjectives
was only equalled by his misstatement
of facts. His speech concluded:

"Mr. Chairman, excuse me as we may,
the revolting story of the massacre of
Mount Dajo will live in history as
the blackest stain upon the Ameri-
can name. A thousand years of hon-
orable, humane, noble and Christian con-
duct on the part of our American sol-
diers will not suffice to blot out that
stain." (Applause on the Democratic
side.)

Mr. Jones's constituents embrace a
great many thousands earnest, think-
ing, patriotic Americans, who must feel
intensely ashamed of having as Repre-
sentative a man capable of such per-
verted and disgraceful view of a great
achievement by the American soldiery.

ABSOLUTE TREASON.

Nothing in print in the United States
has been more absolutely treasonable
than the following screed by the no-
torious Eugene V. Debs, which appears
in large type in all the Socialist pa-
pers:

Arouse, Ye Slaves!

The latest and boldest stroke of the
plutocracy, but for the blindness of the
people, would have started the Nation.
Murder has been plotted and is about
to be executed in the name and under
the forms of law.

Men who will not yield to corruption
and browbeating must be ambushed,
spitward away cannot be deterred.
That is the edict of the Mine Own-
ers' Association of the Western States
and their Standard Oil backers and pals
in Wall Street, New York.

These gory-bellied vultures are to
pluck out the heart of resistance to
their tyranny and robbery, that labor
may be stark naked at their mercy.
Charles Anderson and Wm. D. Strong,
of the Western Federation of Miners,
and their official colleagues—men, all
of them, and every inch of them—are
to be executed by the law of the State.

Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, who
simply reaped what he had sown, as a
mere subterfuge to pounce upon them
and crush them, under heavy guard,
clap them into the penitentiary, con-
vict them upon the purchased, perjured
testimony of villains, and then strangle
them to death with the hangman's noose.

It is a foul plot; a damnable con-
spiracy; a hellish outrage; a crime
which they have the proof to convict.
They are brazen falsifiers and venal
villains, the miserable tools of the min-
ing interests, the capitalist class, if
anybody does, deserve the gibbet.

Moyer, Haywood and their comrades
had no more to do with the assassina-
tion of Steunenberg than I have with
the charge is a ghastly lie, a criminal cal-
umny and is only an excuse to murder
men who are too rigidly honest to be-
lieve in their trust and too courageous to
succumb to threats and intimidation.

Labor leaders that cringe before the
plutocracy and do its bidding are
apostrophized; those that refuse must be
foully murdered.

Personally and intimately do I know
Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John
and their official co-workers, and I will
stand up for them to the death, with
integrity; and that is precisely the crime
for which, according to the words of
the slimy "slueth" who "worked up the
charge" against them, "they shall never
leave Idaho alive."

Well, by the gods, if they don't the
Governors of Idaho and Colorado and
their masters from Wall Street, New
York, to the Rock of Montezuma had bet-
ter prepare to follow them.

Nearly 20 years ago the capitalist
tyrants put some innocent men to death
for standing up for labor. They are
now going to try it again.
Let them dare!

There have been 20 years of revolu-
tionary education, agitation and or-
ganization since the Haymarket trage-
dy, and if an attempt is made to re-
peat it there will be a revolution, and
it will do all in my power to precipitate
it.

The crisis has come and we have got
to meet it. Upon the issue involved
the whole body of organized labor can
unite, and every enemy of the people
will join us. From the farms, the fac-
tories and stores will pour the workers
to meet the red-handed destroyers of
freedom, the murderers of innocent
men and the arch-enemies of the people.

Moyer and Haywood are our com-
rades, staunch and true, and if we do
not stand up for them, we are adding
to the last drop of blood in our veins
we are disgraced forever and deserve the
fate of cringing cowards.

We are not raising the issue for the
issue. It is not of our seeking. It has
been forced upon us; and for the very reason
that we deprecate violence and abhor
bloodshed, we cannot desert our com-
rades and allow them to be put to
death. If they can be murdered with-
out cause so can we, and so will we be
dead with all the pleasure of these
tyrants.

They have driven us to the wall, and
now let us rally our forces and face
them and fight.
If they attempt to murder Moyer,
Haywood and their brothers a million
revolutionists, at least, will meet them
with guns.

They have done their best and their
worst to crush and enslave us, their
politicians have betrayed us, their
courts have thrown us into jail without
trial and their soldiers have shot our
comrades dead in their tracks.

The worm turns at last, and so does
the worker.

Let them dare to execute their devil-
ish plot at every State in the Union,
will resound with the tramp of revolu-
tion.

Get ready, comrades, for action! No
other course is left to a working class.
Their courts are closed to us except
to pronounce our doom. To enter
their courts is simply to be mulcted
of our money, means and bound hand
and foot; to have our eyes plucked out
by the vultures that fatten upon our
misery.

Capitalist courts never have done,
and never will do, anything for the
working class.

Whatever is done we must do our-
selves, and if we stand up like men
from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and
from Canada to the Gulf, we will strike
terror to their cowardly hearts, and
they will be too eager to relax their
grip upon our throats and beat a swift
retreat.

We will watch every move they make
and in the meantime prepare for ac-
tion.

A special revolutionary convention of
the proletariat at Chicago, or some other
central point, would be in order, and
the necessary measures are required
to general strike could be ordered and
industry paralyzed as a preliminary to
a general uprising.

If the plutocrats begin the program
we will end it.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

This is criminally excuseless and in-
defensible.

The facts are that ex-Gov. Steunenberg,
of Idaho, was foully murdered in a
manner that shocked the whole
community, and the deed was clearly
an act of revenge upon a public official
for doing his duty at a critical time.
In what manner he did that duty,
whether he was guilty of wrongdoing
does not enter into the case at all. If
he did wrong the courts were open to
punish him and right the wrong. There
could not be in any decent man's mind
any justification for the contrived mur-
der by which he met his death.

A number of men have been arrest-
ed, charged with complicity in the awful
crime. Whether they are guilty or
not remains to be determined. In ac-
cordance with the spirit of our insti-
tutions the public press of the country
and the fair-minded people will assume
their innocence until they are proven
beyond a doubt to be guilty. All the
evidence against them will be subject-
ed to the nearest examination by their
attorneys, and the matter of their guilt
will be settled by a jury of 12 respect-
able citizens drawn from the body of
the County in which the alleged offense
was committed. This is the right, and
it is a course of procedure that every
man of sense and right feeling in the
whole country approves. He cannot
do otherwise. Whatever may have been
the failures and defects of our judicial
system, it is the best system that hu-
man wisdom has so far developed, and
it is a course of procedure that every

we must cordially support it and en-
deavor to improve it. There is abso-
lutely no other course for a man who
believes in right and justice and hopes
to secure their dominion upon earth.

In the face of this Mr. Debs simply
states that he believes the arrested men
to be innocent, proclaims slaughter to
all who think otherwise and does his
utmost to incite rebellion and murder.
He threatens all the officers of the law,
all the courts, everybody, unless these
men are unconditionally released. The
utterance is simply fiendish, as it coun-
sels and urges the overthrow of all our
legal institutions and submerging the
whole country in a wide sea of anarchy,
where we will return to the condition
of savages, and every man, weapon in
hand, carry out his schemes of revenge,
robbery or plunder. Mr. Debs would be
a Robespierre and inaugurate a reign
of terror, with himself as the sole ar-
bitrator as to who should be worthy of
death and the manner of his execu-
tion. It is a monument to the long-
suffering and mercy of the people of
the United States that the author of
such an infamous appeal shall go his
way unmolested by the law and guard-
ed in all his rights and privileges by
the very men whom he would condemn
to slaughter.

JUDGE PARKER'S DECLARATION.

Judge Parker's speech at Charlotte,
Va., in which he said that the next
Democratic nominee should be from
the South, has stirred up the leaders
of the party in Washington. One South-
ern Senator says that Parker was "the
poorest candidate I have ever known."
From the day of his nomination to the
end of his campaign he never uttered
a word or wrote a line or did a thing
that helped his candidacy. He was a
dead weight and a drag from start to
finish. Now, I can't see why his ad-
vice should have any weight in the
next campaign.

The Senator thinks that Parker is
trying to head off Bryan. Another Sen-
ator says that Parker has grown steadily
since his defeat, and what he says
should be listened to. The West rep-
resents one set of ideas; the East quite
a different one. The logic of the situa-
tion therefore points to the South to
furnish a candidate, and it is time that
the South was recognized. Justice
Samuel Seabury, of New York, says that
the Democracy deserved defeat in 1904,
because Parker was a colorless candi-
date who represented nothing but cer-
tain corporate interests. When the
Democratic Party stands for Democr-
atic principles and nominates a candidate
who will stand up boldly for them it
will win. David B. Hill declines to say
anything.

Hearst's friends think that Parker
was aiming at him, and are stewing in
anger.

PENSION STATISTICS.

Statement showing the condition of
the pension roll on Jan. 31, 1906:

Number of pensioners on the roll Jan. 31, 1906..... 993,237

Number of pensioners on the roll Dec. 31, 1905..... 993,067

Increase..... 170

Number of civil war invalids Dec. 31, 1905..... 676,602

Number of civil war invalids Jan. 31, 1906..... 676,538

Decrease..... 64

Loss to roll by death, General Law, invalids..... 1,084

Loss to roll by death, Act June 27, 1890, invalids..... 1,596

Total..... 2,276

Loss to the roll during January, 1906:

By death..... 2,936

By remarriage..... 80

By failure to claim..... 90

For other causes..... 47

Total..... 3,154

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following are the appointments
of Commander-in-Chief Tanner:

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 11.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.

Birmingham, Ala., April 16.

New Orleans, La., April 18.

Dallas, Tex., April 26 and 27.

Missouri, Mo., May 2.

Greeley, Colo., May 18.

Lincoln, Neb., May 18.

Galesburg, Ill., May 21, dedication
of memorial to Mother Bickerdyke;
May 22, Annual Encampment.

Lafayette, Ind., May 24.

Boone, Iowa, June 5.

Saginaw, Kan., June 7.

Marionette, N. M., May 12 and 13.

Salinas, Mich., June 12 and 13.

Yankton, S. D., June 20.

All these are Department Encamp-
ments. Comrade Tanner will also try
to reach the Department Encampment
of Utah, the date for which is not yet
fixed.

HURRIED TO GET WRONG.

John Sharp Williams has not im-
proved the estimation in which he is
held by the country by the doggerel
he put into the Congressional Record
on the fight at Mount Dajo. Mr. Wil-
liams, it is true, denies the authorship,
which is somewhat to his credit as a
literary artist, for it is as poor a bit of
parodying as was ever seen. The
"Charge of the Light Brigade" has been
travestied hundreds of times, but never
more unskillfully. Almost any country
doodle would throw it into the waste
basket after reading the first verse. Mr.
Williams makes no such pretension to
scholarship, but if his taste is no bet-
ter in other things than his judgment,
"poetry" he is still in the primer class
in literature.

The farmers of New Jersey are at-
tacking the railroad problem in an
other way by insisting upon the pas-
sage of a law permitting the trolley
roads to carry freight. Dairy-
men, gardeners, florists and
cannery growers have descended in
force upon the Legislature of New Jer-
sey with a bill indorsed by the State
Grange, State Board of Agriculture,
Horticultural Society, Cranberry Grow-
ers, Dairy-men's Union, etc., and the
pressure has been made so great that
the Legislature can hardly resist, al-
though the steam railroads are making
a vigorous fight against it. The Presi-
dent of the State Agricultural Society
says that New Jersey is the natural
garden for 7,000,000 people who live
in the cities, and these demand the
cheapest transportation for what they
consume. The trolley roads are much
more convenient in every way than the
steam roads, since they can run more
frequent trains, can stop and start
anywhere, and they penetrate the dis-
tricts which are not reached by the
other lines.

The younger clerks are directly re-
sponsible for the present onslaught
upon the whole class. For years they
and especially those of them from the
South, have been beseeching Congress-
men with baseless stories as to the in-
capacity of the older clerks, who were
getting high salaries. Those appointed
from the Southern States have made
regular sieges to their members to have
sweeping removals among the higher-
class clerks who are in receipt of the
best salaries, it being alleged that these
were mainly "Yankee soldiers," and
should be cleared out to make room
for those from the South. The feeling
is still strong south of Mason and
Dixon's line that the Government really
belongs to the South, and all the place
under it, and that the presence of a man
from north of Mason and Dixon's line
is an intrusion and impertinence. Con-
sequently the most exaggerated reports
have been circulated so persistently as
to be believed about the amount of
"dead wood" in the Departments.

While there are some aged and incom-
petent clerks, there are not one-hundredth
part as many as is constantly
alleged. These younger clerks are re-
sponsible for the defeat of all rational
schemes proposed for the retirement of
clerks after reaching a certain age.
Though these younger clerks are re-
ceiving from two to three times as
much as they could make in any pri-
vate employment, they absolutely re-
fused to submit to the slightest assess-
ment on their salaries in order to pro-
vide a retirement fund. Their attitude
undoubtedly led directly to the drastic
temper of Congress. What ought to
be done, and what is done in some of
the leading Governments of the world,
is to make a retirement fund by taxing
the salaries of the clerks a small per-
centage and to the sum thus obtained
the Government adds an equal amount
so as to give every clerk two-thirds or
three-fourths of the pay he is receiving
at the time when he reaches the age
of retirement. Possibly the shock
which Congress is now giving these
clerks will bring them to their senses,
and some scheme like this will have
a chance to be adopted.

The attention of grumblers at pen-
sions is respectfully invited to the case
of William J. Burlee, President of the
Burlee Drydock Company, of Staten
Island, who offers to pay \$100,000 to
any surgeon who will restore the use
of his right arm. This member was
fractured by a fall from his horse, and
so far the operations to improve its
condition have been unsuccessful. A
great many men now living lost legs
and arms in the service of the Nation,
which they valued quite as highly as
Mr. Burlee does his. The pensions al-
lowed them are very meager offsets for
lifelong disabilities which they feel
keenly every waking hour.

A number of New York School Su-
perintendents are advocating self-rule
in schools as the best means of securing
discipline. The plan involves selecting
a Tribune in each room to be the ex-
ecutive officer, and "Citizens" from among
the scholars who stand high in their
conduct and conduct. Senators are
elected from each room to constitute
the School Senate, and formulate laws
for discipline. The teacher has an ab-
solute veto upon the bills passed by the
Senate. A jury imposed from the
"Citizens" will try all cases and fix the
punishment. It would seem an excel-
lent way in which to teach children the
principles of Government.

There is a good deal of independence
about the German papers after all.
They are complaining loudly about the
character of the Kaiser's speeches, and
blame the Ministers for not editing
them. One of his recent utterances
was that the Germans lost the battle
of Jena because they did not trust in
God, and that "misfortune only comes
when true religion and the fear of God
are absent." The German papers say
that the defeat of Jena came from the
corruption and incompetency in the
Prussian army, which had nothing to
do with religion, and that Napoleon,
who won the battle, was far more ir-
religious than the King of Prussia.

Circuit Judge Taylor, speaking from
the bench, says that decisions in labor
disputes are colored by political con-
siderations, and the man who attempts
to reconcile them is in danger of sprain-
ing his mind. "One court has decided
that a combination of workmen for the
purpose of raising the market price
of labor is lawful, and the same court
has decided that a combination of mak-
ers of women wire to raise the price of
woven wire is unlawful, although labor
is the chief cost of the production of
woven wire. How one combination of
men can be lawful and another can be
unlawful has never been explained."

Though Germany has been foiled by
united European forces in her scheme for
trouble over Morocco, there is a trail
of bad feeling left, which threatens the
future. It is supposed that the next
quarrel will be over French interests in
Byzantine and Asia. The French have
built a railroad to the Abyssinian fron-
tier, and want permission to extend it
inside the country. This the Negus has
refused, unless England, France and
Italy come to an agreement in regard
to it. Germany is seeking to build the
road herself.

The Republican Committee of Craw-
ford County, Pa., unanimously adopted
the following very complimentary but
well-deserved resolution in regard to
Col. W. R. Andrews:

"The Republicans of Crawford County
renew their acknowledgments to their
fellow-citizen, the Hon. W. R. Andrews,
for his unswerving devotion to the
high honor of the Republican Party
in County, State and Nation. The best
years of his life have been spent in ad-
vocating its principles and promoting
its cause. We commend him to the
Republicans of Pennsylvania for whose
industry, patience and courage, high
character and great executive ability
and loyalty to Republican prin-
ciples, together with an unequalled ac-
quaintance with the people of the Com-
monwealth and their vast and varied
industries, richly merit for him the
highest honor of the Republican Party
in County, State and Nation. We most
cordially recommend."

Col. Andrews, who has been for years
the efficient Secretary of the Senate
Committee on Post Offices and Post
Roads, is a comrade of Post 251 of
Meadeville, Pa. He is Chairman of the
Republican State Committee.

THE MOUNT Dajo FIGHT.

Conscienceless newspapers have been
faking atrociously as to the fight at
Mount Dajo, and Senators and Repre-
sentatives from whom better things
should be expected have been making
most discreditable speeches and poison-
ing the public mind. It is humiliating
that this should be so, for the gallant
men who hunted the robbers to their
hole deserve the admiration and grati-
tude of the whole people instead of this
vicious, cur-like barking. How abso-
lutely baseless all this stuff is is con-
clusively shown by a cablegram from
Gen. Wood, which says:

"Sensational cables sent to the United
States relating to the Mount Dajo
fight were made up in Manila. No
reference in any cable from Mindanao
as to killing of women and children.
No receipt of Col. Andrews' condensed
report of the fight at Washington.
American newspapers called for de-
tails. Reporters went to Manila. The
condensed report of the fight at Wash-
ington, and supplied sensational fea-
tures."

After 30 years of exhaustive trial of
prohibition laws, the State of Ohio
finally adopted the Bond law, which
threw the saloons \$200 each. This was
fiercely opposed by the women and the
Prohibition Party of the State, but the
law stood and the tax was subsequently
increased to \$350. Last week the Ohio
House of Representatives, by a close
vote, passed the Alkin bill, which in-
creases the tax to \$1,000. The Spring-
field radicals had an important influ-
ence in securing the passage of the bill,
as the citizens of that city sent a peti-
tion to the Legislature urging an increase
of tax, which would diminish the num-
ber of low saloons.

The House has passed a bill to ob-
viate the effect of the recent decision
of the Supreme Court that as soon as
an Indian entered upon land he be-
came a citizen, and persons selling
liquor to him cannot be prosecuted.
The bill provides that such an Indian
shall not become a citizen until the
expiration of the 25 years necessary
for him to obtain a fee-simple title to
his land. The Secretary of the Interior
is, however, given power to curtail this
period.

March 10 was the 30th anniversary
of the introduction of the telephone,
and it gives occasion to remark upon
the extraordinary spread of the device.
It is unprecedented in the history of
inventions.

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

Some of the More Notable Pro-
ceedings of the Week.

Senate.

Monday, March 12.—Mr. Tillman
caused a lively running debate for a
while in the Senate by presenting what
he called a "harsh criticism" by the
President in the latter's message re-
turning, with his signature, the Till-
man-Gillespie joint resolution for the
investigation of the coal-carrying rail-
roads, and also the alleged "about face"
of Messrs. Lodge and Spooner defended
the President's course in the matter.

Mr. Culberson replied to Mr